

We submit a few questions for the consideration of those who favor a high tariff.

1. The republicans claim that protection protects the laboring man by giving him better wages, then, why are wages in free trade England from 20 to 100 per cent higher than they are in any protected country on the Continent of Europe?

2. The republicans claim that if the tariff is reduced from 47 to 40 per cent as the Mills bill proposes, that the manufacturers will be compelled to close their establishments as they can't compete with the pauper labor of Europe. If that claim is true how is it that they can afford to manufacture and ship to foreign parts, paying the freight themselves \$700,000,000, worth of their products annually and compete with these countries on their own shores without any protection at all? This they did last year.

3. If true, as the republicans claim, that wages are increased by protection, why do these protected manufacturers indorse protection and spend large sums of money to uphold it?

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

A Review of Some of the Events Which North Carolina Has Witnessed to Her Sorrow.

In the spring of 1865, just as the armies of the Confederate States were being disbanded and the troops were returning in squads to their homes, President Lincoln was assassinated and Andrew Johnson became President. He was a native of Raleigh and a Tennessee Unionist. His sympathies were in some measure with the Southern whites, although he cordially hated the more influential classes of public men at the South. Gen. Sherman had made terms with Gen. Johnston looking to a continuation of civil government at the South through the existing State governments. President Johnson set that aside and undertook a reconstruction of civil government as President. He soon published a proclamation granting amnesty and pardon to Confederates, making, however, sweeping exceptions of the influential classes, and set about establishing provisional governments in the different States.

In North Carolina he appointed Gov. Holden provisional Governor and directed that a convention should be held to make changes in the State constitution and restore the State through the action of the people to its proper place in the Union.

Gov. Holden issued his proclamation accordingly, and delegates having been chosen, the convention assembled October 2, 1865. Its work found favor in the eyes of the President, for the people of all classes realized that the effort to establish a separate Southern Confederacy had failed, and they took a reasonable and sensible view of the situation. The convention was composed of very excellent men, who wisely made prudent and proper changes in the laws conferring on the emancipated negroes certain rights which they could not have had while slaves. The duty of restoring order, of re-establishing the dominion of the law, and of adjusting the relations of the

patriotically performed.

The convention at once provided for holding an election for Representatives in Congress, for Governor and State officers and for a Legislature. Gov. Worth was elected Governor and qualified. The Legislature met, elected United States Senators and continued the work of adjusting affairs to the changed conditions. The President recognized the State as being again fully in the Union. The Supreme Court of the United States announced that the State had never been out of the Union, and soon afterwards the Chief Justice of the United States came to N. C., and held the Federal Court.

And so the year 1865 came to its close with N. C., apparently restored to the Union. All was peaceful and harmonious and the people were hard at work trying to make a living.

But in Congress were some rabid Republicans, who were not content. Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, said, the war being over, the country should prosecute peace as zealously as formerly they had prosecuted the war, but some were not content to let Southern whites return to the Union without humiliation and degradation. Congress refused to admit the Representatives elected by the people or the Senators elected by the Legislature. Congress had submitted to N. C., an amendment to the constitution of the U. S., for ratification or rejection, which certainly was a recognition of her Statehood; but the faction which now took possession of Congress disregarded all that and would not consider that the State was restored to the Union. For some purposes she was back; for others she was not. It depended on how the Radicals wanted it for the occasion.

To humble and degrade the Southern whites they passed a Civil Rights bill in March, 1866, abolishing all race distinctions and establishing so-called equality in public schools, in churches, in places of amusement, in hotels, cars and all public places. This iniquity President Johnson vetoed and it was allowed to rest for the time.

In the meantime Governor Worth conducted the affairs of the State with wisdom and prudence, and thus another year elapsed.

It was two years after the war was over before the Radicals in Congress decided what to do. They then claimed that the right to reconstruct the Southern States belonged to Congress and not to the President. They passed a bill to abolish the existing State governments which were the result of the President's reconstruction, and and which he had formerly recognized, and to do the whole thing over again. The President had left the affairs of the Southern States in the hands of the old voters, with certain exceptions; Congress determined to disfranchise large numbers of whites and to give the ballot to the negroes. It determined to revolutionize the South. In this way the Radical faction in Congress expected to build up a large Republican party at the South and to make the Southern States Republican strongholds, so that by their aid they could hold on to the reins of power in the

Federal government. That was one idea; another was to humiliate and degrade the Southern whites. All the ire and spleen and hate of Radical leaders were turned loose on the heads of the helpless "rebels," and they put the heel of the tyrant's shoe on the necks of their conquered foes—men who for two years had been in the field at the plough making corn and provisions.

On February 20, 1867, they passed a bill upsetting the State governments at the South, obliterating State lines and treating the territory as conquered territory, parceling it out into military districts.

President Johnston, who was very far from being lacking in manhood, promptly vetoed the measure; but there were only a few Democrats in those days in Congress, the Republicans having a large majority, and the infamous bill was passed by a two-thirds vote over the veto. It became a law on March 2d.

What was once North Carolina thus became a part of Military District No. 2, whose headquarters were at Charleston. Gen. Canby was the satrap in command.

Gov. Worth refused to recognize these changes except so far as actual force compelled him. But Gen. Canby issued orders which he required the courts of North Carolina to enforce in the courts of justice and his will was the law. He was the military monarch of his district.

On June the 19th, 1867, he issued an order to enroll the voters, and appointed officers all over North Carolina to take down their names. Large numbers of whites were disfranchised, but the negroes were all enrolled.

This preliminary being done, on the 18th. of October 1867, he issued an order for an election of delegates to hold a convention. The election was held for two days, November 19th. and 20th. It was held by Canby's men. Only those enrolled could vote. His men made returns to him at Charleston. The authorities in North Carolina had nothing to do with the matter.

Gen. Canby thereupon issued an order as follows: HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIST.,

Charleston, Dec. 31, '67. General Orders, No. 165:

At an election held in the State of North Carolina on the 19th. and 20th. days of November, 1867, pursuant to General Orders No. 101 from these Headquarters, dated October 18, 1867, a majority of the registered voters of the said State having voted on the question of holding a convention, and a majority of the votes cast being in favor of such convention, the delegates elected thereto and hereinafter named are hereby notified to assemble in convention at Raleigh on the 14th. of January 1868, for the purpose of framing a constitution and civil government, etc.

By command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. Canby. LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide de Camp and Abt. Ass't Adj't Gen. Official:

JACOB F. CHEEVER, Acting Assistant Adj't Gen. Appended to this was a list of the men who, he said, had been elected. They were

chiefly Radicals.

The convention duly met on the 14th. of January, 1868, and framed a brand-new constitution, a patch-work concern, made up chiefly of the constitutions of Ohio and Illinois and other Northern States.

This constitution provided for a Governor, State officers judges and all the machinery of government, and it was determined to elect all these officers from Governor and Chief Justice down to township trustees, magistrates and constables, Legislature and all, at the same time.

The election was held, if we recollect aright, for three days, under the supervision of Canby's men, and the returns were made to him at Charleston.

Gov. Holden was the Radical nominee, while Thomas S. Ashe was the nominee for the Conservatives.

At the same time that the question was submitted to the people whether the proposed Constitution should be adopted or not.

Gen. Canby said the constitution was adopted and that the Radical ticket was elected. We suppose that was so, and do not question it, but Gen. Canby's people did the counting down in South Carolina.

It was arranged for the new State government to go into effect on July 4th, 1868, but Gov. Worth claimed that the whole business was unconstitutional and void; that he was Governor of the State of North Carolina; that Congress had no power to pass any such law; that the only voters in North Carolina were the white citizens, and that he would not yield his office except to force. He was forcibly ejected by Canby's subaltern and Gov. Holden became the Governor of the State. The new Legislature met at the same time in special session and at there was but a handful of Conservatives in it the Radicals had it all their own way.

A man named Littlefield, a sutler, whose recent occupation had been despoiling the negroes who had congregated near Beaufort, South Carolina, was telegraphed for to come up and work the hands and he came.

He formed combinations by which under the pretence of making liberal appropriation for railroads \$20,000,000 of bonds were to be issued, of which the ring was to get one-tenth for passing them. The Legislature in two years took \$430,000 in pay. Littlefield was elected public printer and took \$34,000 a year for that. For "contingencies" in one year they took \$76,500. Their tax levy was 80 cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property.

During this time there was also in operation the Freedman's Bureau and the Union League, as well as the Ku Klux Klan; and troubles began to grow which culminated during the summer in Gov. Holden's declaring half a dozen counties in a state of insurrection and sending Kirk's troops into them to arrest and subdue the people. That August the people arose in their might and elected a Conservative Legislature, the vultures took flight and the State has ever since been quiet and prosperous. This chapter in our history our young men should remember.

District No. 16. Beaver Dams, Watanga Co., wants a first class teacher.

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All persons indebted to the late firm of J. B. Clark & Co. are earnestly requested to come forward and settle as the business must be closed. Resp'y.

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Moravian Falls Academy.

REV. G. W. GREENE, PRIN.

One of the oldest schools in Western N. C., of established reputation, begins the twelfth year under the same Principal. School begins, Wednesday Aug. 26th. 1888. For particulars address the Principal, Moravian Falls, N. C. Aug. 8th. 1 mo.

Dr. W. A. WIELIA

of Mast, N. C. offers his professional services to public in his own vicinity and surrounding country. Diseases of Females and children a specialty. A prompt response given to all calls either day or night. Aug. 8th. tf.

FOR SALE.

The Floyd Place, one of the best and most desirable homes in the county. Situated at Boone, N. C., and containing about 45 acres partly in cultivation and partly in grass and woodland.

The house is beautifully and conveniently located about 300 yards from the Court House. It contains 6 comfortable rooms and is surrounded by a vigorous young orchard and shade trees, a splendid spring near it. Price cheap and terms easy. For further particulars apply to J. F. Spainhour, Boone, N. C. Aug. 8th. 3mo.

Sparta Institute.

Term opens Aug. 21th. 1888. Board, washing, fuel and lights \$6.00 to \$8.00 per month. Tuition \$1.00 to \$3.00 per month. Address, S. W. Brown, Sparta, Alleghany Co., N. C. Aug. 8th. 1mo.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a mortgage deed made by J. M. Wagner and J. F. Wagner to Mary Haganman, wife of Daniel Haganman dated Nov. 16th. 1885 and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Watanga County, North Carolina in Book B. of mortgages, pages 16 and 17 to secure the payment of a certain promissory note bearing date of Nov. 16th. 1885 given by the said Mary Haganman for the sum of One hundred and seventy dollars and thirty cents with interest from date at 6 per cent, and signed over to Holsclaw & Co. for value received Sept. 1st. 1887. The undersigned will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the Court House door in the town of Boone on the 1st. Monday in September 1888 it being the 3rd. day of Sept., one hundred acres of land lying in Watanga Town ship, on Watanga River adjoining the lands of John Shull, Thos. A. Haganman and others, to satisfy the payment of the principal, interest and cost of the aforesaid note and mortgage. This 17th day of July 1888. Holsclaw & Co.

New River Academy.

FALL SESSION OPENS AUG 13. 1888 and continues Twenty weeks.

Tuition from \$1. to \$2.50 per month. Board, everything except washing, furnish at \$6 a month.

This School is located 4 miles East of Boone in one of the best sections of Watanga County. Address, W. R. Spainhour, Principal, Horton, N. C.

July 18 88.

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We have three regular teachers beside an hour each day devoted to Penmanship. Meets twice a day. Morals unsurpassed. No pernicious influences thrown around students—wholly moral. Enrollment last year 171. A trial to insure satisfaction. Refer to our patrons. For other information address the Principal at Amana, N. C. July 9 tf